I propose now giving a notice of the two Factory Reports alluded to in a former letter. The first is written by Mr. A. Redgrove, whose factory district comprises Middlesex (in and about London), Surrey, Essex, parts of Cheshire, Derbyshire and Lancasbire, and the East Riding (Yorkshire). There were caused during the half year terminated on Oct. 31, 1858, 331 accidents by machinery, of which 12 proved fatal. Mr. Redgrove's report turns almost exclusively on one point, viz: the edu cational enactments for factories and print works. Previous to the permanent employment of a cuild or young person in a factory or print-work, the mill occupier is required to obtain a certificate from the certifying surgeon, who, by virtue of 7 Vict. c. 15, sch. A, is bound to refuse that certificate if the person presented has " not the ordinary strength and appearance of a child of at least eight years "and appearance of a coincid of at least thirteen of age, or of a young person of at least thirteen pears of age, or if it be incapacitated by disease and bodily infirmity from working daily in the factory for the time allowed by law." Children between the ages of eight and thirteen years, are legally disqualified for full-time employment, and have part of their time to give to school attendance, the surgeon being authorized to tender them half-time certificates only. Now, it appears from Mr. Redgrove's report that, on the one hand, the

slave-trade, will show how the mill-owners con-form to the provisions of the law, literally: WANTED-From 12 to 20 BOYS, not younger

parents, if they can obtain full-time wages for their children, are anxious to withdraw them from school

and half wages, while the only thing the mill-owner

looks for in the juvenile hands is strength to enable them to perform their respective work. While the

parent seeks full-time wages, the manufacturer

seeks the full-time worker. The following adver-

tieement, which appeared in the local newspaper of an important manufacturing town in Mr. Red-

grove's district, and which smacks strangely of the

ANTED—From 12 to 20 BOTS, not younger than what will pan for 15 years of age. ... Wages In point of fact, the employer is legally not ound to procure a certificate of the children's age from an authentic source, but an opinion, relyin upon appearance. The half-time system founded upon the principle that child labor should not be permitted noless, concurrently with such employ-ment, the child attend some school daily, is obreted to by the manufacturers, on two grounds. They object to their responsibility of enforcing the school attendance of the half-times (children under 13 years of age), and they find it cheaper and less troublesome to employ one set of children instead of two sets, working alternately 6 hours. The first result, therefore, of the introduction of the half-time system was the nominal diminution to nearly one half the children under 13 years employed in From 56,455, to which their number amounted in 1835, it had sunk to 29,283 in 1838. This diminution, however, was to a great extent nominal only, since the complaisance of the certifying surgeons worked a sudden revolution in the respective ages of the juvenile hands of the United Kingdom. At the same ratio, therefore, that the certifying surgeons were more strictly watched by factory inspectors and sub-inspectors, and that the facility of ascertaining the real age of the children from the Registrars of Births increased, a movement opposite to that of 1838 set in. From 29,283, to which the number of children under 13 years of age employed in factories had fallen in 1838, it rose again to 35,122 in 1850, and to 46,071 in 1856, the latter legal return being still far from exhibiting the real proportion of such employment. On the one hand, many of the certifying surgeons know still how to baile the surveillance of the inspectors, and on the other, many thousand children were withdrawn from school and the half-time system at withdrawn from school and the half-time system at 11 years of age, by the alteration of the law with respect to silk mills, "a sacrifice which," as one of the factory inspectors says, "may have been "sccommodating to the mill occupyers, but "which has proved injurious to the social in"terests of the silk districts." Although we may consequently infer that the number of children between 8 and 13 years now employed in the factories and printworks of the United King. the factories and printworks of the United Kingdom exceeds the number similarly employed in 1835, there can exist no doubt that the half-time system had a great share in stimulating inventions for the suppression of child-labor. Thus, Mr. Redgrove states:

" In fact, one class of manufacturers—the spinners of weelen yers—now rarely employ children under 13 years of age (i. e., half-times). They have introduced in proved and new machinery of various kinds, which in proved and new machinery of various kinds, which altogether supersedes the necessity for the employment of children. For instance, I will mention one process, as an illustration of this diminution in the number of children, wherein, by the addition of an apparatus called a piecing machine to existing machines, the work of six or four half-times, according to the peculiarity of each machine, can be performed

How modern industry, in old-settled countries at least, tends to press children into moneymaking employment, has been again illustrated by recent instances in Prussia. The factory law of Prussia of 1853 enacted that after the lat of July, 1855, no child should be employed in a factory until it had completed its twelfth year, and that children between 12 and 14 years of age should not be employed for more than 6 hours per day, and attend school at least 3 hours per day. This law met with such opposition from the manufacturers, that the Government had to give way, and enforce it, not throughout Prussia, but by way of experi ent had to give way, and enforce ment in Elberfeld, and Barmen only, two continuous manufacturing towns, containing a large manu facturing population, engaged in spinning, calico-printing, &c. In the Annual Report of the Cham-Commerce for Elberfeld and Barmen, for 1856, the following representations on this subject are made to the Prussian Government:

"The increase of the rate of labor, as also the in-creased price of coals and all materials necessary for those branches of manufacture, such as leat er, oil, metal, &c., has proved highly disadvantageous to the trade. In addition to this, the strict enforcement of the law of May 1, 1853, concerning the employment of children in the manufactories, has worked very prejudi-cially. Not only has it caused the withdrawal of a number of children, but it has been rendered impossi number of children, but it has been rendered imposationable to give them that early instruction calculated to render them skillful workmen. In consequence of the lack of these youthful hands, the machines in several establishments were brought to a stand-still, as the handling of them could not be performed by grown-up persons. A medification of this law is recommended, so as to shorten the forced attendance at school of children who have reached a certain standard of three-lades as being a measure advantageous to no knowledge, as being a measure advantageous to nu-merous fandles and to the owners of manufactories."

The last of the factory reports, that of Mr. Baker, Inspector for Ireland, is distinguished by an analysis of the causes leading to accidents, and by a summary of the state of trade. In regard to the first point, Mr. Baker states that there happened ident to every 340 persons, this being an increase of 21 per cent over the balf year ending it April last, and that of the accidents that happened by machinery—only 10 per cent of the whole num-ber of accidents being not connected with maery-about 40 per cent were avoidable and might have been prevented by a nominal outlay, but which, "by the recent change in the law, it is

now very difficult to effect when entresties fail." The state of trade Mr. Baker asserts to be better, but, according to his opinion, "in many in "stances the maximum has again been reached beyond which manufactures become gradually less and less profitable, till they cease to be so The changes in the relation be tween the price of the raw materials and the manufactured articles he justly points out as one of the principal causes upon which concurrently with the increase of machinery, the cycle of good and bad times revolves. Mr. Baker takes as an instance the changes in the worsted trade;

"During the lucrative years in the worsted trade of 1849 and 1850 the price of English combing wool stood at ls. ld., and of Australian at between ls. 2d. and ls. 5d. per lb., and on the average of the 10 years from 1841 to 1850, both inclusive, the average price of English wool never exceeded is. 2d., and of Australian wool le. Sd. per lb. In the commencement of the dis-wool ls. Sd. per lb. In the commencement of the dis-astrone year of 1857, the price of Australian wool began with ls. 11d., falling to ls. 6d, in December, when the

THE STATE OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

Panic was at its hight, but has gradually risen again to is, 95, through 1858; while that of English wood, commencing with 1s 84, and rising in April and Soptember, 1857, to is, 95, through 1858, to is, 95, through 1858, in the independence of The N. Y. Tribune.

London, March 4, 1859.

London, March 4, 1859. timilar prices occasioned in 1857 are forgotten, or toat there is bare'y the wool grown which the existing *pin-

dles are capable of consuming." On the whole, Mr. Baker's opinion seems to be On the whose, it is that spindles and focus multiply, both in number and speed, at a ratio not warranted by the production of wool. In England there exist no reliable statistics in this respect; but the agricultural statis-tics of Ireland, obtained by the constabulary, and those of Scotland. obtained by Mr. Hall Maxwell, suffice for all practical purposes. They show that while in 1857 some of the cereal, and generally the animal growths in both countries materially increased sheep were an exception, the number in Ireland being less in 1858 than it was in 1855 by 114,557; and though there was an increase in 1858 over 1857 by 35,533, the gross number was less even than the average of the three preceding years by 95,177, principally in ewes. And so, also, in Scotland, there were:

Sheep of all ages Sheep of all ages for breeding

Decrease., 82,018 Inc. 35,355 Dec. 86,729 Showing not only a general decrease in sheep of 133,352, but that more sheep had been put up for feeding purposes than heretolere. Hence we know that, estimating the fleece to weigh 7 lbs., while in 1855 Ireland was capable of affording 16,810,934 lbs. of wool, without reckoning lambs, in 1858 that country was only able to afford 16,326,330 lbs; and that the diminution of wool in Scotland, also without reckoning lambs, amounted in 1857 to 326,641 lbs.; the total deficient product in both countries being e61,245 bs., or as nearly as possible, one ninety-fifth part of all the home-grown woo estimated to be annually required for consumption in the worsted trade.

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, March 18, 1859. After four nights of sharp contest, the House agreed this morning, at one o'clock, to go into Committee on Mr. Galt's proposed tariff. The Ministerial majority was only 13, in a House of 115. The Ministry were deserted by three of their Upper Canada supporters, Messrs. Buchanan, Malcolm, Cameron and John Cameron, the two atter of whom will probably remain permanently in opposition. In a political point of view, this defection of Ministerial supporters is important; for although the Ministry have, up to this time, been able to command a sufficient majority for practical purposes, they have been in a minority so far as Upper Canada is concerned. An increase of the sectional majority against them can bardly be otherwise than eventually fatal. They may get through the session, and probably will; but unless there be some enange in their favor, they will never be able to meet Parliament again. It is admitted on all hands that a change of Ministry, or, at least, changes in the Ministry, must take place, on the close of the session. A reconstruction was expected about a fortnight ago. It was publicly announced by a member of the Government, in the Legislative Council, that Attorney-General Macdonald would resign as soon as all question about confirming the Queen's selection of Ottaws for the future capital should have been settled. In pursu-ance of that intention, Mr. Macdonald either did actually resign, or apprised his supporters of his intention to do so. But at this point, a difficulty arose. The conservative supporters of the Gov-ernment, who represent Upper Canada constituencies, and who are more numerous than the liberal supporters of the Government for the same section of country, remonstrated. They distinctly declared that, in the event of his carrying his intention into effect, they would withdraw their support from the Government. A round robin was signed by the Conservative members of the House, urging Mr. Macdonald not to resign till the close session, and when he should do so, to take care that the Conservative interest should b erly represented in the new Government, both of which he consented to do. In case Mr. Macdonald had gone out of the Ministry, it was understood that two members of the Opposition would have walked in-Messrs. Toley and Sondfield Macdonald; the latter as Attorney-General, and the former as Postmaster-General, the present occupant of the latter office, Mr. Smith, taking the Solicitor Generalship for Upper Canada. The opposition is in a strange position. The failure of Mr Brown as It leader, is too conspicuous to be concealed from even the humblest member of the party. At the commencement of the session, intrigues were got on foot for the purpose of getting rid of him; and it is now said that he has come to admit that he stands in the way of the success of the party which he has aspired to lead, and is willing to stand aside and allow things to take their course. The recent defections from the ministerial ranks, are reported to be in some way connected with those new ar-rangements. The tendency of things appears to be to put an end to the coshition arrange-ments which have existed since the Summer There have been several Ministerial changes in the interval; not regular turns-out, but mere repldirages, and however the personnel of the Ministry may have changed, it has been supported by a coalition in and out of the Legislature. The last general election was fought on coalition, not party grounds. The present state of things is not likely to last much longer. The Lower Canada section of the Ministry, as well as their more immediate supporters, profess to be liberals; the opposition, however, professing to be more liberal still. And in Upper Canada the Liberals are a large majority; while through their divisions a hand-ful of Conservatives is enabled to rule them. There are signs of a coming rapprochement between the hitherto divided sections of the Liberals; and in the event of the reunion becoming complete, there

must be a change in the Government. In his general reply last night, to the attacks upon the proposed tariff, the Inspector General announced his adherence to the principles on which it was based; and declared that if the policy of the Government were not carried out he should re-He stated, however, that he should be ready to postpone giving effect to that portion of the ta-riff which relates to tea, and possibly he might do the same in regard to sugar. He gave as a reason why a through trade in tea and sugar, via the St Lawrence, could be made profitable, that the vessels employed in the Lake trade, and which now lie idle during a great part of the year, might be employed in trading with the West Indies or China during the Winter. Whether this be possible or not remains to be seen. So far as I know, only one vessel has left the lakes in the Fall, and gone into the trade of the Lower Provinces during the Winter, and the operation was found a losing one. The existing lake craft are not built for sea-going purposes; but there is no doubt that a class of vessels could be built which would an-swer both purposes. And as the capital invested in them would always be active, it is possi-ble that the natural disadvantages of the St. Lawrence route to compete for the West India and China trade, might, by this means, be, to a great extent, overcome. Still the process of revo-lutionizing this trade, of which the greater part is now with the United States, would present many embarrassments for Upper Canada markets. A man may have capital enough to import tes, sugar, coffee and molasses from New-York, and yet not be equal to the task of going into the direct trade in these articles. The direct trade would have to be on a larger stale; and would require more capital, relatively as well as absolutely. Upper Canada merchants, before going to China for their teas, would have to square their accounts in New-York, or at least the two operations would require to be simultaneous. He would have to establish new trade connections, and to obtain credit from per-sons who know nothing about him. These diffiWestern States will pass through our cana's to the scean this year, most or all of them bound for

JE FORAM TAUMBUHT MARCH

The construction of the Detroit and Nisgars Biver Railroad, under the contract held by Mr. Rankin, is being presecuted on the western section, and there are two Boards of Direction claiming control of the enterprise; one known as the M. Beth Board, against which there is a Chancery suit to restrain it from using the name and style the company, or doing anything in its name. And, accordingly, it is doing nothing. This Board proposes to repose upon \$2,000,000 of stock, which, as has been sworn to in Chancery by the supporters of that Board, was originally subscribed in a franculent manner, and on which not one penny of actual deposit was ever paid. Mr. Buchanan, to whom the stock was transferred in 1856, obtained a bank credit for \$2,000,000, and by this means pail a deposit of ten per cent on the \$2,000,000; not absolutely, but only on certain conditions, which were never fulfilled. Buebanan bound the automatons, whom he converted into directors, not to use the money without his consent. He expected to sell his "claim" to the Great Western Railway Company; but the English stockholders of that Company re fusing to have anything to do with it, succeeded i getting released from his hability to the bank of account of the conditional deposit. What he with ecount of the conditional deposit. drew was not replaced by any body else; so that the McBeth Board is founded upon nothing more substantial than assurance; of which it is easy to see it requires an uncommon stock. The rival Board, cailed like the other, after the name of President, the Mercer Board, having subscribed and rezularly paid the necessary deposit on \$8,000,000 of stock, has put a legal restraint upon be action of the McBeth Board, and gone seriously to work to build the road. The sham McBeth Board has actually caused a bill to be introduced into the Legislature to cut the knot of two chancery suits, and deciare that the right of control belongs to itself. Mr. Buchanan, a Mem-ber of the Legislature, has expended on the success of the bill £50,500, nearly all of which he has spent in bribes or promises of bribes. He actually paid \$100 000 to one Dr. Blackquière, a director in the late Woodstock and Lake Erie Road, to betray his trust: and another member of the House is interested to the extent of \$20,000. The latter has a seat in the Railroad Committee of the Legislature. Some extraordinary develop-ments may be looked for the moment the bill gets before the Railroad Committee.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

VISIT TO COMMODORE SHUBBICK AND COMMIS-SIONER BOWLIN TO PRESIDENT URQUIZA-HE WISHES TO PREVENT HOSTILITIES AGAINST PARAGUAY-A DIPLOMATIC CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT ASUNCION TO ARRANGE MATTERS.

The Herald has received the Correo Mercantil and Correo da Tarde, of Rio Japeire, to Feb. 4. They contain advices from Rosario to the 18th, and from Montevideo to the 27th of January, from which we translate the following:

"On the 9th of January, President Urquiza, of the Argentine Confederation, arrived at the Capital (Rosano), accompanied by Gen. Guido, Col. Lopez, and other distinguished persons.

"On the following day the United States steamer

Fulton arrived, having on board Commotore Shubrick

Fution strived, having on board commonore Squoties, and Commissioner Bowlie, envoy to the Government of Parsgnay. Both visited Gen. Urquizs for the purpose paying him their respects.

"The General received them with the greatest urbanty, and had a conversation with them, in which he mails known his lively desire that a bostile rapture between the United States and Parsgnay should be avoiced.

The Commodere presented to the President a present, consisting of a piece of Atlantic telegraph cable, boned with a shield of gold, on which was in-

scribed, 'To the President of the Argentine Confedera-

scribed. 'To the President of the Argentine Confedera'tier, General José de Urquiza.'

"General Guido has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary on the part of
the Argentine Confederation to Paraguay. He takes
with bits his son. Don Edwardo Guido, as Secretary,
and will depart at once for his post.

"The Mostevideo correspondent of The Corres
Mercantil, writing on the 27th of January, says: Dr.
Juan Guarberto Mendez, a young physician recently
returned from France, has left on beard of an American steamer, having been appointed Minister ad hocto represent the Government of the republic in the
Diplomatic Conferences which are to take place at natic Conferences which are to take place at Asuncion for the purpose of arranging a conciliating

DR. GUTHRIE ON AMERICAN SLAVERY

The N. Y. Observer having spoken in high terms of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie of Edinburgh, in connection with a speech of his on the British rule in India, the subjoined letter was addressed to that eminent divine, and the answer, which we print below, received from him:

NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1859. REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: Those of your breth-ren in America, who know anything about the "black and bloody history" of British rule in India, admire the noble stand you have taken in rebuking so se-verely the sins of your country, which have made the name of Britain, as the sin of Slavery has that of the United States, a by-word and a hissing among the nations of the earth. We admire your noble ince-pensence, and bid you God speet. But we feel that you are compromised by the com-mendations of certain journals here which, at the same

time that they applied your course, burl their another mas against any ministers of the Gospel in this counwho have enough of the true spirit of Christianity to disregard the clamors of a certain class of false con-servatives and bling the truths of God's word to best upon Savery-the most gigantic sin of this or any ther age.

Are you not thus compromised? Are they not mis-

ing your eloquent depunctations against the s.ns of your country to strengthen the adamant wall that is being built about the moneter iniquity of our own?

They contend that ministers of the Gospel should allow this sin to rest and die out of itself. We feel that the Gospel isculcates no such doctrine. We fee that the Gospel reculcutes no such doctrine. We feel
that where sn is, there the light of heavanly truth
should be shed. And this too at the risk of disquist
at the risk of sgitation. We feel that "Frst pure,
then peaceable," is a rule that comes to us from
Heaver's own pure fountain of truth and law, and
that any opposition to that is heaven-defying impicty!
May we not ask that you will not permit your-sit for May we not ask that you will not permit yourself to be thus compromised, but that you will give as your views of American Slavery, and of the cuty of ministers and people in regard to it, that the inconsistency of these men may be clearly seen? Such a statement from you would do great good here. We shall be glad to present your views on this important subject to the

American people.

In the bonds of Christian fellowship, 1 am your humble and EDWIN FERRIS.

[Copy of Reply.] EDINEURGH, January 24, 1859. DEAR Siz: In answer to yours of 20th December, let me say that no man holds Slavery in greater abhorrence than I do; that I moura over the disgrace absorrence than I no; that I minute over the angeline method it entails on your country, and that I am assonitated that the Christian ministers of the Free States especially, do not, one and all of them lift up their concelles at rumpat against st. It is a deep sin against God and man, and should be biotted out, be the

against God and man, and should be blotted out, be the consequences what they may.

You will find my sentiments on that subject stated pretty clearly and fully, in a volume of sermons which I lakely published in this country, and which has been republished by the Messra. Carter of your city. The volume is entitled, "Cariet and the Inheritance of the Saints." The sermon in the volume, where I touch on the subject of your letter, is the seventh, entitled "Redemption." And praying God to bless the means employed to strike the fetters from the limbs of our "Redemption." And praying God to bless the means employed to strike the fetters from the limbs of our fetters from the lambs of ethren, and wipe out the stain from your otherwise Country and people, believe me, Yours truly, (signed) THOMAS GUTHRIE.

THE SLAVER. Correspondence of The Journal of Commerce.

The United States Marshal has arrested Capt.
Mathias Lind, master of the slave brig Tyrant, of
Rocklard, Me., reported in our dispatch of the 10th as
having been ashors on the Management of the 10th as having been ashore on the Marquesas. The name of the slaver was found on her stern, under several thick coats of paint. There can be no doubt as to the ideacoats of paint. There can be no doubt as to the iden-tity. By reference to your files, you will perceive that the brig Tyrant, Capt. Lind, cleared some time in No-vember from the port of New-York for Pernando Po, Africa. One of the crew has given a circumstantial account of the voyage, but he deals so largely in the marvelous that we discredit his story. He says they stole out of the harbor of New-York in a violent snow-turn and although suspected, out as felly to see. They storm, and although suspected, got safely to sea. They crossed to the coast in a remarkably short time—took in 230 negroes, of whom all save 70 were full-grown

men, and succeeded in escaping a cruiser who had classed them into Loando and classed them to come to an auchor under the protection of the gons of the fort (Portuguese) at night. Slipping their cable, they got clear, but the next day fell in with a British steamer, who run them a hard race for several hours; but a strong wied springing up, and a high sea causing the pursuer to roll heavily, the brig ranged ahead and was soon out of sight. She had a quick run to Cuba, and entering the harbor of Havana, got rid of her cargo the second night.

entering the barbor of Havana, got his of her oxigo the second night.

The following day, seeing a man-of-war host ap-proaching, she slipped anchor and, with a stiff south wind in her favor, was out of the harbor hefur the pinnace could overhaul her. She was ran ashore 25 miles west of this place, where the wreckers found her, sent her crew ap and brought up the vessel. The crew, nine in number, were arrested by Marshall Ma-rend within an hour after the issue of the warrant. Capt, Lind was taken a few days later. The cantain is the captage of the captained. The craw were examined he only one detained. The crew were examined

and discharged.

[The brig Tyrast, Capt. Lind, was cleared at this port on the 15th November last by the master, for Lorado. + Eds. J. of C.]

POLITICAL.

-The Times of this city publishes a long letter from one J. M. Gutierrez de Estrada to als Excellency Señor Den Francisco Javier Miranda, repeating a proposition, which has been the stock in-trade of petry Mexican intriguers any time these last dozen years namely, that Mexico shall be made a kingdom and a king imported from some of the royal families of Europe.

-The divorce law of Indiana as amended, requires, according to The Lafayette Courser, first, that the applicant shall have been a bons fide resident of the State for one year; second, abandonment for one year; toird, service ten days, or publication thirty days instead of fourteen; fourth, if the defendant files a cross petition, the suit cannot be withdrawn by the withdrawel of the criginal petition; fifth the Court to decree such slimony as circumstances shall render just and proper; sixth, a divorce on account of the miscorduct of the wife gives the husband the same title to her property as if she were dead. A new section anthorizes the opening up of decrees in certain cases within two years, as to custody of children and allowsace of a imony, but not so as to marry the divorced

-The Hon. Owen Lovejoy, of Ill., in a recent speech

in the House of Representatives, thus describes a party which is not so strong in the country as it once was:
"The Slavery Democracy prates and chatters about 'negro equality," Black Republicans, and 'niggor stealing, to use its classic phrase and improved or thouraphy. It has, or affects have, a great horror of stealing, to use its classic phrase and improved or thography. It has, or affects have, a great borror of triggers. And any one who advocates the principles of human Freedom, as they were enunciated and taid down in erduring forms by the Fathers of the Republic, is a "wouly bead, and there same Democrats have learned to speak of them with a peculiar nasaltwist. You would suppose that these geatlemen, whose of facteries are so centilive and scute, never saw a nigger, except it a menagerie. And yet, would you believe it! the very first service rendered him on earth is performed by a nigger; as an iofant, he draws the milk which makes bis flesh and blood and cones from the breast of a nigger; looks up in her face and smiles, and calls her by the endestring name of 'maximy,' and beas, perhaps, in piteous takes, for the privilege of carrying 'maximy' to the Territories; he is undressed and put to bed by a nigger, and needles during the slumbers of infancy in the bosom of a nigger, he is washed, dressed and taken to the table by a nigger, to eat food prepared by a nigger; he is led to and from school by a nigger; every service that chilmod demands is performed by a nigger, except that of chastisement, which, from the absence of good manners in many casee, it is to be feared is not performed at all. When down appears on his lip, the tensorial service is performed by a nigger; and an an her her eaches mannood, he invades the nigger quarters, to place himself in the edearing relation of paternity to half niggers. Finally, if he amould be amoutious, it may occur that he will come to Congress to represent a constituency, three-fifths of whom are niggers, and talk about 'Block R publicans.' 'amaligamation,' 'nigger estealing' and the offensive odor of nigger. Republicane, 'amalgamation,' nigger equality, 'rigger stealing' and the offensive odor of nigger

from Senator Brown's late Cubs speech at Pammany, accompanied by the comments of The N. Y. Journal of Commerce and The Washington Union, states its chief reason, like Mr. Brown's, for desiring the anqui sition of the Island to be the strengthening of the institution of Slavery. The Mercury adds:

Both The Journal and The Union advocate Cuba is damaging to slavery. This is the Northern or National Democracy interpretation of the proposition. Black Republication apposes the acquisition because it may strengthen slavery, however desirable in other respects. If persuaded that the position of the North ern Democracy in this respect is correct, and that it would tend directly to injure the institution, they would probably support any rational project for obtaining Cubs. Let the people of the South understand here well too.

PERSONAL.

- Prof. Noah Porter has accepted the Dwight Procal Seminary, made vacant by the death of Dr. Taylor. - Alvin Hunt, for many years editor of The Watertown (N. Y.) Jeffersoman, died in that town a few days

estion two or three days since from Sarah Hunt, a member of the Society of Priends, stating that she felt a "concern" to pay them a religious visit. A time

was appointed to receive her, and the occasion, it is to be hoped, was to "edification " -A Mr. McFerland of Urbana, Ohio, writes to newspaper to at there is living in Concord, Onio, a colored man, Richard Stanhope by name, in his one handied and tweifth year, who was a servant of Gen.

Washington, and was with him in many of his battles. Any 'kin" to Joyce ! -The Hon. Daniel Cady of Johnstown, Montgomers County, N. Y., awoke lest Saturday morning entirely blind. He had had a severe pain in his great toe and

in his temples a few days previously. -Amasa J. Parker, Erastus Corning, Richard Schell, John C. Mather, and a number of other gentlemen at A bany, whose consciences are exercise i as to their duty to their fellow creatures in connection with their relations to human Slavery, have invited the Hon. Berjamin Nott, who, they understand, has given much consideration to the subject, to give a public address moon the relations and duties of the States, under the Constitution, "as affected by the doctrines of the Bible." The Hon. Mr. Nott "appreciates the compli-

-Ex-Governor David Campbell of Virginia died is Abirgdon, Virginia, on the 19th instant, aged eighty years. The deceased was a Major in the Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry during the war with Great Britain, and served with great credit on the

ment," and accepts the invitation.

-The Hon. Nicholas Brown, formerly American Consul at Rome, and Lieutenant-Governor of Rhode Island, his native State, died at Troy, recently, of congestion of the lungs. He was 66 years of age. Mr. Brown's library at Chippaquanees is said to be one of the finest in New-England. It is particularly rish to Italian and Frence literature, and the noble hall in which it is contained is embellished with rare works of art, in painting and sculpture, and with coins and

-Mrs. Hampden Cutts has been appointed Vice-Regest of the Mount Verson Association for Vermont, making the twenty-fifth State to which the organization has been extended.

-Capt. John H. Weber, an aged man of 80 years, e-mmitted suicide at Bellevae, Iowa, by cutting his throat with a razor, on the 7th inst. At an early day he was United States Land Agent at Galena, and had been agent for the Hudson's Bay Company. It is said that he was the first white man who looked on Great Salt Lake. He was an infidel, and had for many years declared his determination of taking his own life.

TROOPS FOR NORTHERN NEW-YORK .- A COMPANY of United States troops has been ordered to Platte-burgh. The movement it supposed to have reference to the protection of the United States Government Reservations against squatters, who have heretofore

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GALLANTRY OF SLAVEHOLDERS. - The Commercial Advertuer, speaking of the conduct of Mr. Lamar, the owner of the Wanderer, gives the following new illustration of the hospitality and gallantry of the chivalry of the waip, brased and coffle:

"A married lady resident in the neighboring City of Brooklyr, whose name was inentioned in the narrative given to us has been spending the Winter at a hotel in Akin. South Carolia, in campany with a sick daughter, who required a mild charact. A few weeks ago sie wrote to a brother residing in the western particular factors and in the course of the latter spending. ago sie wrote to a broker residing in the weeker party of this State, and, in the course of the letter, spoke of the exils of Slavery, as she saw them around her. This letter was published, and some one sent a copy of the paper to the Pestmaster at Aikin. A public meeting was immediately called, and a Committee appointed to ferret out the writer. A Northern gentleman who, as an invalid, happened also to be at the theman who, as an invalid, happened also to be at the hotel, was suspected, and was threatened with lynch law if he did not confess. As of course, he could only persist in a denial, he would probably have suffered accordingly, had not the unity nobly come forward to exocerate bill by a knowledging the latter as her own, affirming, at the esame time, that she was not pray to its publication. The citizens then turned their wrath upon her, and she was persumptorily ordered to leave the place in 48 hours. The lady pleaded for more time on behalf of her sick daughter, but the citizens of Alkin knew no such humanity. She asked for liberty to remain until her bushed quite and arrive to essort her and her sick enith. But the citizens of Alkin knew noturing of gallactry or courtesy. The except her and her sick color. But the colored of Aikin knew nothing of gallactry or courtesy. The order was imprative, in spite of the except pleading of the woman, wife and mother. Nor was this all. The initialized of the hotel—would that we knew the mension name—ordered the mother and the sick daughter to bleave his premises in half an hour. What further occurred between the lady and this in-What further occurred between the lady and the li-humen citizens of Aikin, South Carolina, we are not informed. But we learn that on Wednesday morning last her hurband received a letter apprising hum of her situation, and on the afternoon of the same day he statted for the South, and met his wife and daughter at Columbia, on their way home."

Naw Maxico -A Philadelphia journal has been favored with the subjoined paragraph from a private letter of a Santa Fé correspondent, of the date of

F-b 21:

"On the 2d inst. I went in company with Lieut. Reale and K t Carson, with secont, out into the Comanche country. The chiefs sent for Lieut. Beale to come cut and see them, as they wanted to make arrangements in reference to emigrants passing through their country as tany call it. The chiefs tell Lieut. Beale that emigrants, together with the United States mails, may pass through numblested, but if any person undertakes to settle, or build a house, they will surely kill them. So here is a nut for Uncle Sam to crack. The Comanches are a powerful tribe and are well armed with rifles and parols; and I am tool that they have made it their beast that they will fight the American army, may to man. The wagon route to American army, man to man. The wagon route to California, now building by Beale, is destined to be the great emigrantoverisor oute as it is well watered, timbered, &c. And the great facilities it offers for a broad are certainly superior to those of all other

rairond are certainly superior to those of all other rules yet surveyed.

Congress may quibble and loca's some other line; but, i' the thing is done, millions will be thrown foolishly away. Beale's route is tot the same passed over by Lish. Whipple; but is rearly the whole distance a new one securately surveyed by Beale and his engiteer, Camp. Every foot of the way has been measured and the grade taken, and in no place will the inclination be over thirty feet to the mile. It is almost a straight line from Fort Smith to the Coloraco, certainly two very prominent and useful points to be considered by one very wise before they locate at any parallel.

paradiel.

THE VATICAN MANUSCRIPT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.—The Vatican Manuscript, the most famous codex of the original Scriptures of the New Testament will shortly be made available to scholars at a reason able price. The Vatican Manuscript, edited by Cardiral Mai, contains not only the New Pestament, but also the Septragint version of the Old Testament. also the Septasgint version of the Old Testament Scriptures, and is comprised in five folio volumes. The first four contain the Old and the fifth the New Testament, and the only means of obtaining the Roman collion is by purchasing the entire work, at the cost of about \$50. The Codex Vaticanus of the New Testament will soon be printed in Lucdon, verbatim from the Roman edition recently published, at the price of the New Administration of the New Years. the Roman edition recently published, at the price of only twelve shillings per copy. This Manuscript is believed to be the most ancient in existence, and modern Bubicoal critice assign its date to the middle of the fourth century. Its history is involved in impenetrable obcourity, and no one can tell at what period it was first placed on the shelves of the Vatican, but early in the sixteenth century it was generally known throughout Europe as the most venerable manuscript of the New Testament. It has always been jealously guarded, and its contents occeased from vulgar gaze. When Dr. Bentley contemplated an estion of the Greek Testament in 1721, he visited Rome, hoping to obtain permission to collate the Codex Vaticaous, but was denied access to the manuscript. In 1813 Cardinal Mais aconwed Professor Tuchendorf the printed text now recently published. More than thirty years since now recently published. More than thirty years since the writer was favored with a view of this ancient how rectuy, it is written on tain velican, and the letters are all capitals, and destitute of interpunction. In

are all capitals, and destitute of interpunction. In each page there are three columns.

[London Cr. Caristian Watchman.]

A Mysterious Crime Brought to Light, and Pusished.—In the year 1857, a sailor on board a saip bound from this port to Liverpool was made away with, near the Belize, and disappeared. During the voyage, the nurderers told some of the crew how the matter had taken place, and the man thrown overboard, &c. The indignant eailors, as soon as they larded in Liverpool, went to a Justice, and revealed the facts, three men charged with the murder, vesled the facts, three men charged with the murder, ramed John Snields, George Williamson, and John Tom, were arrested, and sent to New York, whence bey were brought here under a requisition from the lovernor of Louisians. They remained a long time a the Parish Prison, until lately the Grand Jury took in the Parish Prison, until lately the Grand Jary took action in the matter, and released the witnesses, who went before the Recorder of the Second District, and made an affidavit. The three accused were kept in jail, where they had remained for a time nearly torgotten, the effects having been committed in the limits of the Perison of Pisquemines. After the affiliavit was made, the authorities of Pisquemines took the matter in hand, and had the prisoners transferred from this perish on the 5th inst. They were tried in Pisquemines, and all three condemned to imprisonment, at hard labor, for life, in the State Penitentary.

[N. O Picayune, 12]h.

Return A correspondent of The Hartford Press

RELICS. - A correspondent of The Hartford | Press Relice.—A correspondent of The Hartford Press writes from Narraganest of a recent sale of curious relies recently, at that place. They consisted of one large piece of needlework. "wrought by Eacher Powell and cortaining quite a variety of birds animals, trees butterflies, flowers, &c., sold for between tairly and forty collars; one for ten dollars, and several for nearly that sum. One piece of plate, weighing, perhaps, four or five dollars, brought sixteen dollars or over. A copy of 'The History of the Parliaments of 'England,' printed two hundred and eleven years ago, which was once owned by Governor Coddington's daughter, and bearing her name, was also sold, and a perfect copy of the old Charter of the Colony of Rhode Irland, granted by King Charles, princed in Newport by Benjamin Franklin's brother, one hundred and by Benjamin Franklin's brother, one hundred and teerty nine years ago. A bound manuscript, on vari our subjects in proce and poetry, by the first mayor of New York, was among the actiquities. VALUE OF A LIFE. -Mr. Charles M. Willich, of

London, has published a simple rule for computing the probable value of property in life at any age from five to sixty. His formula stands thus: $-\mathbf{E}=\frac{1}{2}$ (80 -a) or, in plan words the expectation of life is equal to two-thirds of the difference between the is equal to two-thirds of the difference between the age of the party and eighty. Thus, say a man is now twenty years old. Between that age and eighty there are sixty years. Two-thirds of sixty are forty; and this is the sum of his expectation of life. If a man be now saxty he will have an expectation of nearly fourteen years more. By the same rule a child of five has a contingent lieu on life for fifty years. Every one can apply the rule to his own age. Mr. Willich's hypothesis may be as easily remembered as that by Dr. Molvre in the last century, which has now become obsolete from the greater accuracy of mortality tables. obsolete from the greater accuracy of mortally tables. The results obtained by the new law cursepond very closely with those from Dr. Farr's Euglish Life Table. constructed with great care from an immense mass of

A NEW-YORKER MURDERED IN MICHIGAN-SU CIDE OF THE MUNDERES.—The Grand Rapids (Mich.) papers contain an account of the murder of a young man ramed White, in Ensley, Newsyno Co., on Friday of last week by two men named Enos Meritt and Jacob Dopp. The murderers entired the young man from his father's house into a piece of woods, and there shot him. They then returned to the house and there shot him. They then returned to the house and attempted to shoot the elder White, but he retreated to the house and defended himself with his rifle. The murderes then ran off, and Dopp blew his own brains out, while Meritt took strychnine and died. It is al-leged that the object of the murderers was to kill the whole White family and secure an amount of money reported in their possession. A subsequent account states that Meritt recovered from the effects of the strychnine and exaped. The whole story is related in a rather "fishy" style. The Wnite family are from Fibs Genesee County, in this State.

SINGULAR AND HORRIBLE DEATH - About a week o, a domestic, named Ellen Vangen, employed at Union House, in this city, had her ears perforated for the purpose of wearing ear-rings. The operation was performed in the usual manner, and with the

usual results at the time. On the second day after the nanal results at the time. On the second cay after the prefetting, her care con menced awelling, and ahe apposing nothing serious, left couplyyment and was home. The third day the swelling and inflammation increased rapidly, when the became deaf, bind and speechloest everywhas set in, and for three days the unfortunate suffered terrolly, when death released her, we have never heard of a death by this operation, but we are told by those who have had their ears pierced, that it is extremely bazardous, and is often extended with great tout. STRECHSINE WHISH - The annual report of the

STRECHNINE WHISEY — The annual report of the Inspectors of the Paradelphia County Frison shows tout the cases of measure-pout are fer trially on the increase. This is occasioned by the introduction of strychnine and other poisonous drags into those liquous which are now the common drink of so large a puriou of the people. The report of the Resident Physician of the Prison contains this passage:

"A large number of cases of measure-pois, 264, and debauch, 365, bearing testimony to the power of account in producing disease, and in stimulating late articles a residual interest and increased of increase of the national and the piace of increase and disease in the power of a sailty, has supersaide a positive and often basine i justy a true pages all structure, perturbility to the stoum hand nervous system which produces the body to a long desistence of diseases that are brought into active existence by the sightest Appears."

BURSING OF A FRIENDS' MERTING-HOUSE, -We
RENDING OF A FRIENDS' MERTING-HOUSE, -We
/ The Philadelphia Ledger/leam, that the old Friends'
Meeting-House at Westfield Burlington County, N.J.,
was burned on Sanday, about 2 o clock p. m. Nothing was saved, the edifice being completely burned
out, leaving nothing but the bars walls. No cause is
accepted for the fire, asympt probable defectives as assigned for the fire, except probable defectiveness in the arrangement of the stove pipes. The congrega-tion had self the needing-bonce about two hours before the fire broke out. The ed fice was erected about the SALE OF NEGROES .- At an administrator's sale in

Sale of Nightons.—At an administrator's sale in Galveston the following negroes were sold at the surveyed cash prices: Rollo, 45 years oil, appraised at \$1,000, sold at \$9.0; Athers, 17 years oid, appraised at \$1,200, sold for \$1,525; Kit a gui 18 years oid, appraised at \$1,500, sold for \$1,500. Oneka, 45 years old, wife, Helda, 30 years oid, Tuccolore, 9 years old, Clara, 5 years old, Frank 2 years old, all appraised at \$1,500, and sold for \$1,000. Not belonging to said \$1,000, and sold for \$1,000. Not belonging to said estate, a girl 9 years old sold for \$800; woman 40 years old sold for \$1,005.

GODSEND TO THE FLORIDA SEMINOLES.—A correspondent of The Fulla-assec (Fig.) Floridian, writing from Mismi says:

"There has talely been a wrock near Jupiter of a

ship fitted out as a slaver is New Orleans for the coast ship fitted out as a slaver it New Orients for the coast of Aries, at which the Isd and were the principal wreckers, and they have received a besett such as they never before have had. They now have at abundance of ammunition, provisions, liquors, &c., They appear to be peaceably disposed, bring in plenty of game, are cheerful, and apparently iriendly, but say they will have requirate." ey will never emigrate.

Low BAROMETER -During the severe storm of wind and rain which prevailed on Friday evening of last week the barometer at the Smitasonian Instiurian (corrected for temperature) went down to the non-analy low point of 29,194 inches at 5 c clock and to 29,185 at 9 octock. No observation having been taken between five and mos, it may have fallen even

day says that after being cut of sight of land long enough to make a voyage to India or California (stateon weeks), its eyes are greered with a few spots of earth although many of the streets have a coating still of nearly a foot of ice. The snow which fell on the 28th of November gave sleding which has coatinued without interruption to this time.

tinued without interruption to this time.

Rusiness of the Assemble.—The Legislature of 1857 is notorious for the number of bills passed by it. And yet there have been 78 more bills introduced into the present House up to the 19th, than up to the same day in 1857, and 13 more than during the whole of that session. There have not, however, been one quarter as many bills perfected.

A School Master Whippen.—On Wednesday of last week Mr. Henry Ford, a teamer in a public school in Clevelaca, was knocked down in the street and kicked by William Patrick, on the ground that Ford had chasthed Patrick a younger brother in school. Patrick was soon after attested and bound over in the sum of \$150 to answerin the Propute Court.

Scaccity of a Doc.—A little boy who had failed SAGACITY OF A DOG.—A little boy who had falled into a snowbank, from which he could not escape, was rescued by his dog, who went off and by his actions iroused a neighbor to follow him to where the child must, without such aid, have soon perished.

ALL THE GOLD.-The quantity of gold now in existerce in the world is estimated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which, welded into one mass could be contained in a cube of eleven feet—a cubic inch of gold being worth, at \$18.69 per ounce, \$146.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION. This Board met yesterday afternoon, President VERFLANCE in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. A communication was received from Mr. J. A. K-needy, Superintendent, setting forth the dilapidated condition of the must building at Castle Garden, and the immediate recessity for new roofing the same. The posts supporting the roof in the center are very rotten, and first decaying, and there is danger of the roof falling. The communication also called at n in to the condition of the wharf. Research to Committee on Castle Garden.

called at n ion to the coordition of the wharf. Reierred to Committee on Castle Garden.

Mr. Carriera allodes to the matter of licensing
emigrant runners, and thought it would be expedient
to commence the work forthwith. He thought a few
should immediately be licensed for the various steamboat and railroad landings and hotels. The price of
license is \$ 5 per year.

Capt CRASTREE said that was too much, and they ight not to be compelled to pay for their badges.

Mr Carrigan said he had known runners to make

Total. 1,010 1,755 1445
Balance in Bank, Jan 1, 1859 1,010 1,755 1445
Bayar sate receipts to March 18, 1879 410,610 83
B. cetpta since to Ma'n 23, for commutation 0,549 00— 12,156 if

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

This Board met yesterday afternoon. Police man Jac.
L. Flynn of the Sixth Precinct, was dismissed from
the Department on account of being off his best. The
charge preferred against Capt. Welliamson, of the
Fourteenth Precinct, upon the testimony of one Clark,
given before the Spicola Committee, and published in
The Herald, was dismissed. MILITARY MATTERS. The Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M., under command of Lt. Col. Weeks, paraded yesterday, and left the

city for Albany on the night boat, for the purpose of conferring with the Governor and laying their grievances before his Excellency. For some time past, this egiment has been in considerable trouble, and the members feel themselves greatly aggrieved on account the course pursued toward them by Major General Sandford.

During the recent obsequies in this city of President Monroe, the Twelfth Regiment was ordered by the Mejor General to parade, but Col. Cocks, then in command, declined, issuing orders to his men for the resson that they were not fully equipped.

No parade was made, and the consequence was that barges were preferred against Col. Cooks, who was subsequently court-martialed and cashiered.

This verdict displeased the regiment, and the members recently held a public meeting, at which they freely expressed their sentiments in regard to the prosee ince against their Colonel.

Within a few days past the regiment was ordered to join the Tenth Regiment, and form one regiment, to be known tereafter as the Tenth Regiment—the reason for this step being that the Twelfth Regiment lacked sofficient men to constitute a regiment. This order niled the men with indignation, and they persupportly dead to the persupport of the contract of the contract comrefused to be tacked to the tail end of a regiment com-posed, with one exception, of Dutch and Irish com-

Brigadier General Ewen, hearing of the movement Brigadier General Ewen, hearing of the movement of the Twelfth, issued an order forbidding tnem leav-ing the city, but the men disobeyed the order. The streets in the vicinity of the armory were throughd with people, who sympathized with the regiment and lendly cheered the men as they fell into line. March was taken down Broadway to Murray street, and thence to the boat, and upwards of one thousand per-centage of the product of the dock. The regiment sons to lowed the soldiers to the dock. The regiment peraded about two hundred and fifty muskets, and was attended by Robertson's Band.